

Charlotte: Friday, April 22, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS. Republican Whig Ticket: EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor. HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

Judge White's Speech.—On the first day, we have given place to a Speech of Judge White, delivered in the United States Senate, on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, not to receive the petitions presented to that body, from various quarters, for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This is a copy of the "pamphlet" referred to by the Judge, in the letters of his, recently given in our paper, as containing a full expression of his opinions on the subject of the power of Congress over the institution of Slavery. To tell the reader that in this Speech he will find the honest opinions of an incorruptible Patriot and Statesman given in a plain, comprehensive, and fearless style, would be to tell him what he must already know, if he knows any thing of the character of him who uttered it. All we desire to say, therefore, in relation to this speech, is, that it is worthy of its author in every respect; and cannot fail to place the Southern Whig Candidate for the Presidency, infinitely in advance of the Northern Tory aspirant for the same office, in the friendship of every real lover of the South and of the whole country.

Virginia Elections.—Returns come in but slowly, and some time must elapse before it will be definitely known how the State has gone. So far as yet received, the relative strength of parties in the last Legislature, is yet preserved—that is, the loss of either party in certain Counties, is about made up by gains in others. In Albemarle County, Messrs. Gilmer and Southall, (Whigs,) of the last Legislature, have been beaten by Messrs. Hayes and Randolph, (Tories,) by small minorities; and in Powhatan and Franklin, two of the Ex-pungers have been "expunged" from seats in the last Legislature. The Virginia papers say that the Polls in the different Counties show very decided gains of the People to the side of the Whigs, and they concur in the belief that the Kinderhook will stand no sort of chance of getting the vote of the State in November next, when the question will be upon the naked merits of the man, apart from the influence of Gen. Jackson's popularity, under which his partisans now fight for public office. The People not caring for the "spoils," on the one hand, and the Little Magician's followers of the powerful watchword they now use, of "Gen. Jackson," and the victory over him and his party will be easy of accomplishment.

Connecticut.—The General Election in this State has recently been held, and shows increased popularity for Van Buren since last year. This was not unexpected. Connecticut, of Hartford Convention memory, always consistent in her Federalism, has opposed every Republican Administration of the Government from the beginning, and was most violent against General Jackson's until he issued the Proclamation, and it was known that he was in favor of a Federalist, Martin Van Buren, for his successor, when it immediately gave its adhesion to his measures; and as the time approaches when his appointed heir is expected to succeed to his station, she not only continues firm in her friendship for him, but brings increased ardor to his support! If nothing else could open the eyes of the People, to the true principles of Van Burenism, we should think that a fact like this could not fail to do so. Would that the old Republican States could be brought to act with the consistency which has marked, and still continues to mark, the conduct of old Federal Connecticut! Could they be induced to exercise but a little of it in the coming contest, there would be no wonder that a rank Aristocratic Federalist may be seen to creep into power under the assumed garb of Democratic Republicanism.

Central Rail-Road in North Carolina.—A Convention was held in Trenton, New Jersey, on the 15th of March, on this important subject. Delegates were in attendance from several of the Counties surrounding Jones; and the following resolutions were passed with unanimity.—We are afraid, however, that the contemplated application to the Legislature for "an appropriation in money to carry the scheme into execution," will avail them nothing, for the "old North" is notoriously as poor in the pecuniary as it is in works of internal improvement, or in the noble spirit necessary to their construction. Let us have her just portion of the immense surplus of public money now in the possession of the Federal Government, however, & this state of things would soon alter with regard to her; but of this there is little hope, so long as Jackson-Van-Burenism continues to "rule the roost," and we therefore suggest to the People themselves, in the Eastern and Southern parts of the State, to put their own "shoulders to the wheel," in the great work of constructing the Central Rail-Road.

Resolved, That whilst we are the advocates of any system of Internal Improvement which will promote the interest and welfare of any portion of North Carolina, we cannot but regret the want of unanimity among our citizens upon such a system as will build up a market within our own State, develop our own resources, and secure to ourselves the advantages which our climate, soil, and happy towns, are so well calculated to afford.

Resolved, That we believe that the construction of a Rail Road from the port of Beaufort, through Trenton, and thence westward, would not only promote the prosperity of North Carolina, by staying the tide of emigration, and increasing the wealth of her citizens, but in a political point of view, would be the means of making us a contented, united, and happy people, and of giving to our good old State a character and standing co-equal with that of her sister States, which her want of Internal Improvements, and consequent dependence, have so long unfortunately deprived her of.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the next General Assembly be instructed to procure the passage of an Act of incorporation for said Rail Road, to present the said Memorial to the said General Assembly, and to use all honorable means to obtain an appropriation as aforesaid.

Resolved, That our sister counties throughout the State be respectfully solicited to co-operate with us in this great and important undertaking, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Clerks of every County Court in the State.

Whig Elector.—At a meeting of the Electors appointed by the Whigs of Guilford, Randolph, and Chatham, for the purpose of nomi-

nating a suitable person to be placed on the Electoral Ticket for White and Tyler in that Congressional District—held in the town of Ashborough, on the 31st day of March, 1836—JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Guilford County, was unanimously chosen, and has accepted the nomination.

Superior Court.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for Rowan County is now in session in this place, his Honor Judge Donnell presiding. No case of a criminal nature has as yet come before the Court, and but one of much interest on the civil docket. That was a case removed from Mecklenburg to this county, Adam Springs vs. Thomas Grier. The suit was about a small strip of land, and has been pending 16 years!—The evidence was very voluminous, and occupied the Court upwards of two days. The Jury retired at 10 o'clock on Thursday evening, and had not returned a verdict at the time of our paper going to press—Friday evening, 4 o'clock.—Salsbury Carolinian 16th inst.

[We learn, from one of the parties in the above case, that the Jury continued out, without coming to an agreement, until twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when they were discharged under the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, and the case continued. We also understand that when the Jury were discharged they stood eleven for Grier, to one against.—Ed. Journal.]

Post Office Affairs.—The following report of Post Office affairs we copy from the Globe of the 1st instant: Post Offices Established.—Cartledge Creek, Richmond Co., N. C.; Stanhope, Nash Co., N. C.; Mill Brook, Franklin Co., N. C. Change of Name of Post Office.—Clover Garden, Orange Co., N. C., to "White Cross." Appointment of Postmasters.—John Stilwell, Oakville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; John C. Hotfield, Currituck Co., N. C.; Nathan Kendal, Fair Grove, Davidson Co., N. C.; James S. Purdy, Holly Spring, Wake Co., N. C.; Daniel R. Nicholson, Cartledge Creek, Richmond Co., N. C.; William Leigh, Stanhope, Nash Co., N. C.; Joseph Corpeing, Copenhagen, Burke Co., N. C.; James M. Larkins, Sarecta, Duplin Co., N. C.; Reuben Poe, White Cross, Orange Co., N. Carolina.

Randolph County.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Star, from one of the most respectable and influential men in Randolph: "Old Randolph is straight. There will not be a Van Buren in the County. There are a few Van Buren men, but they will not vote for Spaight. We can give Gen. Dudley a majority of 12000 votes."

The Contested Election.—We understand that the Governor deems it inexpedient to order a special election, to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives from the 12th Congressional District of this State, caused by the vacation of the seat of Mr. Graham by the House.—The period for the adjournment of Congress being now near at hand, and the counties composing the 12th District being the most remote in the State, it was believed the requisite notices could not be given throughout the district, the elections held, and the polls compared, in time to enable the member elect to reach Washington previously to the close of the session. It is said that the Governor determined otherwise than he has, the expense of a special election would have been uselessly incurred. And moreover, by deferring the election until August, (the ordinary period of holding the general elections of the State) a larger vote will be secured, and a fuller expression of the sentiment of the district obtained than by a special election, let it be held at any season of the year, or under whatever circumstances, even of the most exciting nature.—Raleigh Standard.

To Correspondents.—The "impromptu lines" over the signature of "The Ophion," we must decline inserting. We cannot bring ourselves to a belief of the sentiments expressed by the author; and, if we could, being a Bachelor, our gallantry would prevent us from giving them publicity.—at least during Leap Year. "Steel Creek" shall go in, so soon as leisure will permit us to give it a little pruning before it is sent to the press. "A Cotton Grower" is under consideration.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

GAG! GAG!! Mr. Madra: I saw published in your paper, the other day, a notice requesting a meeting of the Republican Whigs of this county, in the Courthouse on Tuesday of next Court, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent us in the next General Assembly, who will sustain the principles of '75 and '78, unaltered by spoils, and untrammelled by caucus dictation or mercenary and interested motives. The Caucusites I understand, (for I have not seen the advertisement,) have appointed a meeting in the courthouse at 2 o'clock on the same day. The meeting for the People is to take place at 3 o'clock. For the purpose of preventing the People meeting together to consult and advise concerning the present state of the country, I am told that an individual among the Caucusites intends to make a speech some 2, 3, or 4 hours long, thereby consuming the whole evening.—Perhaps, as the People will thus be compelled to give way to those in power, it might be well to look out some other place for their meeting, where they may at least be permitted to interchange their ideas without calling down on themselves the maledictions of the collared aristocracy of the land.—Look to it. ANTI-GAG.

[It is due to the Caucusites to say that the call for their meeting, to take place on Tuesday of Court, at two o'clock, was advertised before the Whig meeting which is to be held at the same place on the same day. We presume the Caucusites, in fixing upon Tuesday, were actuated by the same reasons which induced the Whigs to select that day for holding their meeting. It is a custom among the People of this County to come to town, in large numbers, on Tuesday of Court, whilst very few comparatively can be induced to leave their farms on any other day, for the purpose of attending meetings of any sort. For this reason, and as the subjects which will engage the attention of the Whig meeting are of vital interest to the People generally, those who signed the call thought it best to hold it on Tuesday, when all who might be in town could attend or remain absent, at their option. In fixing the hour for the meeting at 3 o'clock, it was thought that the Caucusites would certainly get through their deliberations by that time, as cases have occurred, in the history of that party, where even Presidents have been made in less time than an hour. It appears, however, from the information of our correspondent above, that

on the present occasion they intend to protract their session, with the view of preventing the Whigs from occupying the Courthouse! We could mention several reasons why this information is likely to be correct—one of which is sufficient, however, and that is, the known indisposition of the leaders of the Caucus to allow their blinded and deluded followers to come within the influence of political light and truth. They know that they can only keep their present influence over the actions of those followers, by retaining their minds in the worse than Egyptian darkness of ignorance and prejudice. Let them do with their victims, however, as they think best for their cause and their hopes of the spoils hereafter. But let them not flatter themselves that they can prevent the Whigs from fulfilling the important political duty which they are invited to meet and perform on Tuesday of Court. Let them tax their memory to its utmost for any case in which the office-holders have been able ultimately to prevail against the People when they have arisen in their might; and then let them reflect, and tremble, as they will, at the reflection, that their ill-bought triumph in retaining the Courthouse from the Whigs will only serve to make harder to be borne their certain defeat at the Polls in August.—Editor.]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: In your paper dated the 8th April, a notice appeared, signed by a number of very respectable citizens, and among the rest I see the names of some Revolutionary Veterans, calling upon all the "real Whigs" of Mecklenburg County to meet at the Court House on Tuesday of April County Court, to nominate suitable candidates to represent this County in the next General Assembly. I am much pleased, Mr. Editor, to see such a free and independent spirit manifested by the citizens of a County in which the first declaration of American Independence was made—and my gratification is greatly increased upon finding so many of the Whigs of '76 coming forward in defence of their blood-bought liberties, with the same unflinching and unyielding boldness for which they were so signally distinguished in the revolutionary struggle. These Revolutionary Veterans should command great respect, and their sentiments be entitled to serious consideration by the rising generation—their voices should be listened to with profound attention, and when they warn and entreat the rising generation to keep a look out for danger, we should reflect upon the result of their deliberations. Many of these gray-headed Veterans, whose bodies are now tottering upon their worn-out and exhausted limbs, had to toil and suffer to achieve the liberties now enjoyed by their posterity. Well may they look forward, then, with anxious eyes and throbbing hearts, at the dangers which hang over us!—Well may they raise their trembling voices and quivering lips to warn their offspring of impending danger!—These signs no doubt have weighed carefully all the circumstances connected with the crumbling situation of our happy government; have reflected seriously upon our situation; and, as the result of such reflections, they call upon all and every man who feels any interest in the preservation of this Government, to come out and stand upon their rights as guaranteed to them by the Constitution under which we all profess to live. The present crisis, is one of momentous importance to every true-hearted American. Political corruption, with all its concomitant evils, is rapidly and imperceptibly spreading its desolating influence over our land and nation. Yes—Corruption and favoritism are boldly emblazoned upon every flag which is hoisted by the powers that be.

How should freemen act in a crisis like this, when they find so many of the Whigs of '76 in their ranks, and calling upon them to remember the scenes of that period when the name of Whig created a glow of patriotism which thrilled every bosom? The two prominent Candidates before the people, for the next Presidency, is Judge White and Mr. Van Buren. The former was born in Ireland, County, No. Ca.—The latter is a New Yorker—of course in full possession of all the northern principles, interests, and feelings.—White was nominated by the People, Van Buren by Caucus dictation. We will soon be called upon to say whether or not our feelings, interests, and principles, are more clearly identified with those of a Southern man, than one who was born and has been raised at the North. We are bound to be careful and attentive in making the examination, before we come to the conclusion to barter away our interests—our future welfare may be involved in the decision we make.

Witness the efforts which are now making for the promotion of Van Buren—they are truly alarming! Turn your eyes for one moment, and gaze upon the deception now practising upon the people of this county! No doubt the reader has seen certain printed handbills in circulation, signed by respectable men, calling a meeting of the friends of "General Jackson's Administration," to be held on Tuesday of April County Court, to nominate Candidates for the next Legislature, and to appoint an Elector for the District to vote for Van Buren as the next President, and Col. Johnson as Vice President. Reader, if you have not one of these notices nailed to your door, your interest calls upon you to enquire of your next neighbor for one, and read it carefully. You will there see, at once, the object of the Van Buren party in this County. They are determined to keep the people in Egyptian darkness, and not risk their fate upon the true issue of the question; to meet it as it should be met, they will not, and dare not—they know this. Why does

this notice call upon the friends of "General Jackson's Administration" to come forward and sustain the old Chief? Because the object is to gull and deceive the people! Why were not the friends of Van Buren requested to meet? Because he has no popularity except that which he receives from Gen. Jackson; and this is acknowledged by almost all who now support him. What has Andrew Jackson's name to do in the present contest? Nothing more than the name of Bonaparte! But his popularity the party stand in need of, and without it they go to the wall; and they are well aware of the fact.

This is not honest. Every man who is a candidate for office, should stand or fall upon his own merits. Shuffling has been practiced long enough, and the people have a right to know the opinions of every man seeking their favour. Candidates should be stripped of "hereditary popularity," and stand upon their own merits. No man should be elevated to office without having his principles closely scrutinized. Freemen, don't be deceived by men who are aspiring to office!—Reflect seriously before you decide upon the question in which your interest and that of your posterity is deeply involved.

The last paragraph of the notice above alluded to urges upon the "Jackson party to turn out." Alas! alas!—deception in the superlative degree! The Tory Party cannot write a sentence, speak a word, think a thought, or hold a meeting, without bringing in Gen. Jackson's name! Shame!—Will the people follow such ignis-fatui? Fellow-Citizens! just look at affairs as they stand—can you, will you, forsake the principles of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, for such humbuggery as is now called Republicanism? I trust not. '98.

Episcopal School.—Rev. Adam Empie, D. D. President of William and Mary College, has accepted the situation recently conferred on him of Rector of the Episcopal School, in this vicinity, near Mr. Cogswell, resigned. He is expected to enter on the duties of his appointment, at the commencement of the Summer session.

Wake Forest Institute.—We understand that this Institution, situated about 12 miles from this City, and conducted on the Manual Labor principle, under the charge of the Baptist Church, is in a most flourishing condition. The number of Students is now 120, and several have been refused for want of accommodation. A very large additional building, however, is going up, which, when completed, will afford room for as many as will probably apply for admission.—Rat. Register.

An Express Mail.—We have good authority for stating that the Postmaster-General has it in contemplation to establish a daily Express Mail between New Orleans and Portland, Maine, to be carried on horseback, except when steamboats can be had, and to run at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This mail will carry slips from newspaper offices, containing foreign and domestic news, prices currents, and important letters. On every thing carried by this mail, extra postage will be charged.

The proposition will soon be submitted to Congress, and if they approve of it, of which there can be no doubt, it will be carried into effect. Should this great improvement in our mail department be effected, we hope that every piece of paper, whether printed or manuscript, which is transmitted by the express mail, will be charged according to the weight.

Charleston and Ohio Rail-Road.—We understand (says the Charleston Courier of the 7th inst.) that Lieuts. Drayton, White, and Reed, three of the Engineers to be employed in the survey of this road, have arrived in this city. Capt. Williams and Mr. Featherstonhaugh are daily expected, and on their arrival, arrangements will be made with General Hayne, the Chairman of the Commissioners, (who has returned to the city,) for entering upon the survey immediately, beginning at the mountains.

The prospect ahead.—From one end of the State to the other, the friends of the Constitution are acting with an energy and concert which will give certain triumph to their exertions. This is also the case throughout the Union. In the language of Mr. Mangum, "the watch fires are kindling on every hill, from the Potomac to the Balize. The White banner is unfurled; countless crowds are thronging to that standard. The Albany banner wags its motley folds over the 'disciplined and the faithful.' But even discipline begins to quail before superior numbers."—Rat. Register.

The Globe of Tuesday says—"Shall traitors or spies be harbored in our ranks?" "We will ferret them out, and expose them." Have a care, Mr. Globe, what you are about. Do not commence the work of expunging your party. If you do this—if you really do drive away all the traitors and spies in your party, you will divide it sadly—you will have little left—few to sing hosannas to Martin the first.—Washington Sun.

It is said that the "Old Hero" is not at all pleased at the way his leaders conduct in the House of Representatives. He swears that the majority are the most weak, stupid, and cowardly set on earth! After their defeat on the North Carolina Contested Election, according to rumor, he sent word to the leaders of the party, (Cambreleng, Beardsly, &c.) that "if they can do no better than that, to resign and go home, and let somebody else who can manage the d—d Whigs."—West. Com.

MARRIED In this Town, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. JACKSON PERRY, of Raleigh, to Miss JANE WILLIAMS of this town. In this County, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. GEORGE W. WILLIAMSON to Miss ANGELINA P. RUDE. In this County, on the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. JOSEPH McCOMBS to Miss MARTHA PARKS, daughter of Robt. Parks, sen. Also, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. JAMES FLOW to Miss MARY E. McNEELY, daughter of Mr. John McNeely. On the 29th ult., by John Scott Esq., Mr. W. M. HOLBROOKS, of Cabarrus County, to Miss ELIZABETH SETZER of Rowan.

BEEF! BEEF!! THE citizens of Charlotte are informed that a supply of first rate Beef will be brought to town, on the 23d or 25th inst. April 21, 1836. JAS. SLOAN.

Linseed Oil. I HAVE for Sale, a few Barrells well strained Linseed Oil, which I will sell at a moderate price for Cash. WILLIAM HUNTER. March 10, 1836. 84c

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS. By Thursday Morning's Mail, we received full returns from thirty Counties in Virginia, giving aggregates of 20 members to the Whigs, and 17 to the Tories. These returns exhibit a nett gain of one Delegate (equal to two votes) to the Whigs, and a much larger numerical gain among the People. Hurra for the Old Dominion!—She is yet destined to be disenthralled and regenerated from the iniquity of Man-worship and Toryism!

The Great Race in Augusta.

Constitutionalist Office, Augusta, April 12. This day came off the celebrated match race between Col. Hampton's horse Argyle, and Col. Crowell's horse John Bascombe. Previous to the starting of the horses, Argyle was the general favorite, and the backers of John Bascombe were both in taking up offers, and in order to obtain bets, the backers of Argyle had to give the odds of three to two and two to one; the latter offers were freely accepted by the backers of John Bascombe. At the roll of the drum both horses were brought up to the string, and at the tap they started, John Bascombe the inside track, and Argyle leading about a length. The first mile was well contested, and both horses came in neck and neck—time 1m. 57s. The second mile was also handsomely contested for about half way round, when John Bascombe changed place with Argyle and took the lead, which he kept until he arrived at the starting post, coming in about twenty feet ahead—time 1m. 53s. On the third mile, John Bascombe maintained with ease his position, notwithstanding the whip and spur which was freely given to Argyle on the first quarter, and came in ahead about thirty yards, under a strong pull—time 1m. 52s. It was now evident that the first heat was to be taken by John Bascombe, and a number thought that Argyle was holding up; but on the fourth and last round of the heat, it was evident he was trying to save his distance, and that the rider of John Bascombe was using his utmost exertion to enable him to do so. It would not do, however—John Bascombe had his mettle up—he heeded not the reins, and kept his onward course, distancing Argyle in the first heat—time 1m. 58s.—total time of the heat 7m. 44s.

Adjourned Rail-Road Meeting in Charlotte!

At the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, held in Charlotte during the session of our last Superior Court, "on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati," it was

Resolved, That another public meeting of the People of Mecklenburg County be held in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our April Court, for the purpose of further consideration "on this subject;" and also for the appointment of Delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Morganton on the 15th of June next, to receive the report of the gentleman appointed by the County of Lincoln to make a Topographical Survey of the most eligible route for said Road, and likewise for the appointment of a Delegate from this County to the Rail-Road Convention to be held in Knoxville on the 4th of July next.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Citizens of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, (the 23rd day of the month) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes specified therein. This is an important subject to this part of North Carolina, and it is earnestly hoped that the People of Mecklenburg will act upon it as men who have a deep interest at stake. RAIL-ROAD. Charlotte, April 15, 1836.

To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April County Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER, JAS. M. BLACK, THOS. ALEXANDER, WM. LUCKY, THOS. WINCHESTER, THOS. DOWNS, WM. DAVISON, ISAAC FRAZIER, R. M. COCHRAN, JOHN GARDNER, ALEX. CALDWELL, R. G. HOWARD, JNO. STITT, Junr., F. L. SMITH, ALLEN HERRON, JOSEPH SMITH, SOLOMON REID, JAMES KNOX, JOHN CALDWELL, LARD HARRIS, WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, I will sell one other tract, lying on the waters of the 12 mile Creek, joining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Barwell Clark, James E. Davis, and others, containing by estimation 425 acres, formerly owned by Edward Stitt, now deceased, and sold for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, c. n. e. April 20th, 1836. 89c